Universal Mathematics

P vs NP updated

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I firmly believe this is not a computer question, confident with a lot of proof that this is a universal question and still believe, one of the easiest questions there is. It is an important question opaque by relatively equal important questions. This takes place with simple important questions all the time. Hard important questions are less opaque by relatively equal important questions, they are perhaps more difficult, but they are organized, relatively; they are opaque by lesser important questions, relatively. This why, when calculate by equations instead of arguing, you get more definite results because equations are more organized. But it's always wise to express in argument to be introduced to the lesser but (growing) important questions. The relatively equal important questions opaque the important question, making the important question confusing. Let's dive in:

The questions are, "does NP = P", and, "does NP problem = P problem". That's the problem! Those are two different questions. Folks address them as though they are a single question but it asks two different questions. But no, not only two! There are three other questions asked in the equation which folks don't ask: "is problem = problem", "is method = method", and "is knowledge = knowledge".

Before I get into this, even though you may already know, stop reading for a while, go research what (P and NP) are, meaning, what they represent. The question, "does NP = P", is asking if Np (which is a slower time, relative to P time) is equal to P (which is a faster time, relative to NP time). That answer rather more obvious! One (time) clearly faster than the other! Doesn't matter why this is true, the question itself presents itself clearly and straightforward, thus, requires a straightforward answer. That answer is: one time is faster than the other. A social proof: If a problem used to be solved in NP time but now solves faster, the problem is no longer a Np problem, it becomes a P problem. They are obviously differentiated! Negative, I try, not to prove the P vs NP problem merely with this. The problem much more complicated. But I'll clarify the problem.

The question, "does NP problem = P Problem", ask a (almost) complete different question. It asks, if I can count two large numbers together which equals infinity, which done in NP time, however, at the same time, can also put those two numbers in a calculator and get the result in a second, which would be done in P time, (THEN) do all the NP problems = P problems? The answer is no! The first thing in the "NP problem" is NP which has a meaning for itself! It means "a slower time, relative to P time". This means NP problems are slower at solving than P problems because (P) in (P problem) is faster than NP in (NP problems) which makes both problem unequal! There is more!

There are folks claiming (P = Np) and (P problem = NP problem). They are most definitely (almost) incorrect! Merely that they look at it wrong! They are totally incorrect, concerned to (P = NP). Not so incorrect, concerned to (P problem = NP problem). They look merely at (problem vs problem). They overlook (P) and (NP) in front of (problem). The thing is, if take (NP) and (P) from in front of a (problem) and let it be merely (problem) then problem will equal problem, because (problem = problem). And that is where a lot of people go wrong! Example of (problem = problem): you are a professional mathematician, I quiz you, "what is 26 × 2", you don't know the answer in memory, but you know how to count, you know how to add, you know how to multiply, so the question relatively easy (for you). On the other hand, if I quiz a new born baby with the same problem, the baby won't understand my language to begin with, thus, the kid ends up looking at me as though I speak nonsense. Every problem is equal. An easy problem to me could be an improbable problem to you and the other way around. ALL PROBLEMS ARE EQUAL! Hold on, I'm not done yet!

If all problems are equal, then why is it easier for me to cook than clean? How can it say all problems are equal when they are clearly not equal to my knowledge? Then, and a big THEN, what makes problems appear unequal? The answer is: P time and NP time! Is that even an answer? It is, but it's not understood by the average amount! So let's take out time (which in this case, is the result) from the equation. How did we get the result (time) in the first place? Where the differences come from? How comes P time is faster than NP time. The answer is: method × knowledge.

Earlier I said, "you are a professional mathematician, I quiz you, "what is 26 × 2", you don't know the answer in memory, but you know how to multiply, so the question relatively easy (for you). On the other hand, if I quiz a newborn baby with the same problem, the baby won't understand my language to begin with, thus, the kid ends up looking at me as though i speak nonsense". Your knowledge is the little things, examples: You understand my language, you know what multiplication is and you know how to multiply, you have a great understanding of what I'm saying, etc (every knowledge, the infinite amount under these knowledge I mention, should be mentioned but i can't and don't have to mention them. Knowledge grows in 1D. Relative to one, his 1D of knowledge has no bottom, but for him, there is a top, which is the last knowledge, aka new knowledge).

While those are the knowledge, they are also the method(s) you use to give me the correct result. The new born baby don't have enough knowledge as you, thus, don't have any fast methods at hand, relative to your knowledge and methods. let's go as far as to say, the baby could even guess the answer, but at the end of the day, the baby don't have enough knowledge, relative to yours, thus, can't give a definite answer because the baby doesn’t have definite methods. You have more knowledge, thus, can come up with, or use a method you already know to give the correct result in faster time. Knowledge is to find and use the method to get the result. So, now you see, problem = problem. Problem ≠ problem only when knowledge and method are involved in the equation.

1 and 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 is knowledge. They are numbers. Steven have the knowledge of his 6 1s but does not have the knowledge of addition so Steven does not have the answer to how many 1s he have. Steven needs a method. Method is always Knowledge, but knowledge is not always a method.

(P time and NP time) are merely results, receive the praise when knowledge and methods do all the work. Body uses the knowledge to use the Method to do the work to get the result, which defines (P and NP). The popular question is: does P = NP. And the answer is here. P ≠ NP. Because both P and NP are time, and one time is faster than the other. It's the same as saying 1 instead of saying +1, NP and P are not complete without time and this is a fact that everyone knows. Both P and NP are time, and one is faster than the other, means, universally: P ≠ NP. But the official question, the question everyone is trying to ask when asked, "Is P = NP", is, "is P problem = P problem", and the answer is no! Problem = problem but P problem ≠ NP problems. Because (P and NP) are in front of the problems. And once (P and NP) are in front of the problems, It makes the problems unequal because (P and NP) are not equal. To the folks who believe P = NP, you see things this way merely because you look only at the (problems) in the equation. Problem = problem and is only unequal when (P and NP) are a part of it. And that's where "P = NP" folks are going wrong. It's like saying the earth is flat merely because you're too small on the planet to see the sphere of it. "P = NP" folks see only a small part of the equation, not the full thing.